

### Against The Democrats

Doctrines of Jefferson—The Negro a Working Man—Right to Intelligence—Conditions in the South—Negro Democrat Tired of his Party—J. Milton Turner writes to Register Lyons.

J. Milton Turner, probably the best-known colored Democrat in the country, and a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, has written Register Judson W. Lyons reasons why he proposes to vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks next November. Mr. Turner was for eight years minister to Liberia.

Mr. Turner states that pursuant to letters already exchanged between himself and Mr. Lyons he writes in keeping with his promise to write an open letter giving the reasons for his conviction that the negro voters of the United States should support Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

"This conviction," he says, "does not arise out of abstract incidents such as those pertaining in the present administration to Messrs. Booker Washington, Crum, etc., but from history and more potent reasons."

Continuing he says:  
"The objections of the Democratic party to the election of Mr. Roosevelt are so exceedingly personal as to become altogether vague and non-essential and without significance as matters of statescraft. The country is enjoying profound peace and all lines of industry are actively prosperous. The functions of the President are being satisfactorily administered, and the policies of Mr. McKinley have been faithfully adhered to and carried to logical conclusions. The very 'out-spokenness' of the present administration of the government at Washington is the strongest reason for its continuance by the people, at the same time the best guarantee to the people that the continuation thereof, so far as human wisdom can forecast, promises the greatest prosperity to the interests of the nation. It would seem that this is what the whole people should demand and that they should be satisfied with nothing less. The policies of the present administration are crowded with successive achievements of the victories of commerce and of peace. As to the complaints against capitalists and trusts, the Republican party is organized to restrict within safe lines equitable competition; to safeguard both labor and capital within the demands of healthy trade and commerce."

DOCTRINES OF JEFFERSON.  
"The doctrine of territorial expansion to the country, to which so much objection is raised by the followers of Mr. Parker in the Democratic party, takes its origin from the administration of Thomas Jefferson, that eminent apostle of human liberty and father of the Democratic party in the days of its purity. Indeed, until the late Mr. McKinley was compelled by the exigencies of a foreign war to acquire the Philippine and other islands of the sea, all precedent, inclusive of the Louisiana purchase acquisition of Texas and other territory from Mexico were established by Democratic administration."

After reviewing other national issues, Mr. Turner says:  
"The achievements of the administration of President Roosevelt for the promotion of prosperity and peace of our nation are too far-reaching to be discussed at length in a letter of this character. Important manifold reasons do exist, however, entitling Roosevelt and Fairbanks to the vote of every negro man in the republic. So long as Democratic statesmen insist that the 'manhood rights' of the negro is the paramount political issue to be discussed, voted upon and settled co-equally with the tariff, the finance, expansion, etc., that class can have no political choice but to cling to the Republican party and its manifest destinies."

"In this connection I am reminded of an expression laid down as a truism by the late Frederick Douglass. He said: 'For the American negro the Republican party is the political ship, and all outside it is the wide, wide political ocean.' The same wise purposes of Providence which reserved this continent so long unknown and brought the Caucasian hither brought also the negro to these shores. That the Mayflower landed the pilgrim fathers on Plymouth Rock and the Dutch landed the first twenty human souls in abject slavery at Jamestown, Va., in one and the same

year, is an historic fact. I make here no inquiry as to whether or not the black man's toil was amply requited during the two and one-half centuries of his enslavement, lest I be suspected of sullen and malicious recollections."

NEGRO A WORKINGMAN.  
"It is competent, however, to point to the fact that the negro was a workingman, that from the beginning until this present day, in the strictest sense, a toiler among the masses, that his labor was essential, that he felled the forests, redeemed the swamps, built the towns and cities, tilled the soil, harvested the fields and made the South to blossom like a rose." Dating the germ of the black man's legal life from the incident beneath the apple tree at Appomattox, and reversing the relative positions of the two races, may it not be fair to assume that under the succeeding environments as they unfolded themselves the Caucasian might not have attained to as much of self and race culture as the negro has already accomplished?

"In all the tortuous evolutions of the centuries there is no group of incidents from the cave life of the savage to the magna charta showing more rapid and permanent progress than that of the American negro from the date mentioned above. Civilization is not a day's growth. Time was when the Aryan dwelt in cave and cavern, and subsisted upon root and herb, and the span separating him from the pinnacle of our own day is measured by aeons of time. What we have has to come to us by long and tortuous paths. Thus society is a pensioner upon the past. Modern society is a composite, often favoring one segment thereof to the hindrance of another. That instant the bounden segments were freed they have leapt forward at a prodigious pace. The human family is one vast ocean, each drop or integral part of which must, perforce, in time and space reach its mean level. This constant ebb and flow of the human tides have spelt themselves into history and have become welded to the framework of the world. Publicists and statesmen marvel at the wonderful pace with which Japan has leapt from feudalism to modern civilization. Let us not overlook the marvelous transformation of the American negro under less auspicious conditions, amounting, in some cases, to absolute persecution."

RIGHT TO INTELLIGENCE.  
"Many pretenses are set up by those inimical to the negroes' rapid passing from the night of ignorance to the light of intellectuality. They talk of the negroes' inordinate desire for social equality. The answer to this vague and impossible charge is that God's divine purpose fixes the rule of association throughout nature by the law of affinities. No human prejudices nor human legislation can define, promote, deter, establish nor dis-establish the fixed and divine purposes of God Almighty. If there have been social encroachments between the races, they have not arisen out of the negroes' social intrusions. Another absurd pretense is that it is apprehended that the negro will become dominant in government. The political conditions in that section where the black man has his home and abiding place would contradict this pretense were it not a fact that the glamor of political preferment no longer allures, if it ever did so, the black man to the exclusion of the essential qualifications for government."

"Some years ago leading negro men, viewing with alarm the well-defined intention of southern statesmen to so qualify the suffrage in former slave states as to eliminate the negro vote, determined to divide that vote among the two great parties. Throughout two campaigns they followed the banner of Mr. Bryan down to defeat. More than 250,000 negro men in various states voted for Mr. Bryan. Few of them were Democrats. The majority were 'silver Republicans.' All voted that ticket in the vain endeavor to modify the intense feeling against their suffrage in the southern states. Ordinarily that movement would have trended to assuage prejudices in the interests of rightful political ascendancy. The principal reply made to this movement were those frantic holocausts, more degrading to white men than punishing to their hapless victims."

Continued on Editorial Page.

### The St. Louis Fair.

J. T. C. Newsome Speaks of What he Saw—Leaves for Oklahoma—Negroes treated well.

(Special Correspondent)

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9, 1904.

Editor THE BEE:  
I promised that I would write you my impressions of the fair and, later, when I arrive in Oklahoma, the political outlook, as it appears in the West.

Well, I have spent two days visiting this wonderful world's fair and I did not get half over it. It is the most magnificent collection of science, industry and art that the world has ever seen. Only think of it, 16 acres of ground, and every foot of it well taken up! I have had the pleasure of visiting three international fairs, but the St. Louis fair excels anything of the kind I ever saw. And the city of St. Louis! What a magnificent city



"The Republican Party is the Ship, all else the Sea."—Frederick Douglass.

it is with its population of 700,000! Those people who are inclined to think that Washington is the whole world and that the rest of the world is merely its apes, ought to come to St. Louis and look around.

Outside of the substantial part of the fair, perhaps the most interesting part of it is "The Pike," the Midway Plaisance of the St. Louis Fair. Here the Jew, the Egyptian, the Turk, and the representative of every foreign nation under heaven can be seen, vying their souvenirs of the St. Louis Exposition. It is a carnival pleasure. No visit to the fair would be complete without taking in "The Pike."

As to race discrimination, there could be seen absolutely none of it whatever. I am told that it was rampant at the beginning of the fair; but a high official connected with it called a halt on it. It may be that I did not strike the right place; but I presented myself at various places for refreshments, even at "The Lincoln Cafe," one of the finest on the grounds, and was everywhere treated with the greatest courtesy for my money. That was all I expected. I also had of riding with the white folks in a first-class coach, all the way from Washington to St. Louis. I was accosted only one time by the conductor, near White Sulphur, and he told me I would have to get up and go into the colored people's car. I told him that I had been in that coach all the way from Washington, and I was quite comfortable and satisfied, and did not care to move. He said no more and passed on. Will write you again later.

JNO. T. C. NEWSOME,  
St. Louis, Mo.

### GREATLY REDUCED ONE-WAY

Colonist Fares to the West

VIA

BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Commencing September 14 and continuing daily to and including October 14th, 1904. The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. will place on sale daily, from all stations, One-way Colonist tickets to principal points in California, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, etc., at greatly reduced rates. For particulars and full information call on or address Ticket Agents B. & O. R. R.

### Eugene V. Debs Speaks.

Thousands Greet him in Maryland—Tools of Production—The days of Slavery, Prosperity, etc.

Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President, lately addressed the socialists and their friends at Baltimore on the issues of the day. Mr. Debs is tall, lean and angular and makes one think of Lincoln and when he becomes enthused in his pleas for the emancipation of the wage slave one is apt to think the similarity is still more striking than in personal appearance. An enthusiastic crowd of over a thousand persons greeted him and for more than two hours Debs held them under the sway of his masterly presentation of the cause of the working man, and time and again he was applauded to the echo as he made his arguments against the present capitalistic system and in favor of the rapidly approaching co-opera-



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tive system.  
Mr. Debs said in part that a people who are capable of self-government are capable of industrial government. The struggle today is for economic equality. After describing the conditions under the old feudal system in which the serfs belonged to the land and were virtually the slaves of the rich barons he said that the barons did not recognize in the despised merchantmen their successors any more than the capitalists of today recognized in the class conscious workers their successors.

In the past the tools of production were simple and were owned by the workmen, and as a result the product of the worker belonged to the worker, or the owner of the tool. But today the tool is a machine and belongs to the capitalist and consequently the product, except just enough to keep the worker in condition for further production, belongs to the capitalist. Formerly the shoe-maker owned his tools and with a few tacks and some leather he made a pair of shoes which belonged to him, but today shoes are made in an immense factory in which each worker can make many more pairs of shoes than he could under the old way, but when they were finished he does not own even a peg in any of them.

Today the system of production has been socialized to such an extent that the presence of the owner of the factory or plant is not necessary and therefore it is only a question of time until the owner or capitalist will be eliminated by the laws of evolution. At one time Andrew Carnegie was a factor in the production of iron and steel, but today he owns the tools of such production and his presence is absolutely unnecessary, and it makes no difference whether he is here or in Scotland or even if he should take a balloon and go to Mars, if such a thing were possible, the production of iron would go on just the same. The great fact for the workers to learn is, that if they would own the product they must own the tools of production.

In the days of slavery the slaves or workers actually belonged to the plantation owners and they were compelled to take care of them, but under

the present system the capitalists were getting much more wealth from their workmen without having to care for them in the least, simply by owning the tools with which they worked. There was always such an army of unemployed, estimated by Carroll D. Wright as a million men, that, owing to competition between those who had a job and those who wanted it, wages could never rise above the point of mere existence.

Heretofore there have been three classes, the workers, the big capitalists, and the middle class or small capitalists, and the Democratic party represented the middle class, but under the laws of competition or evolution the middle class is rapidly passing away, the small manufacturers being absorbed by the trusts, and the small merchants being driven out of existence by the great department stores. As the middle class is crumbling, so the Democratic party is tumbling. But today the Socialist party is the only true democratic party which believes in the rule of the people, and the Socialists do not want any one to vote under a misapprehension or from misrepresentation. The triumph of the Socialist party will be the triumph of all classes and consequently for the great uplifting of humanity.

Today we are told that prosperity is abroad in the land, yet there are 45 collapses in business every day in the week. And after the election there will be many more failures and greater business depression for the reason that depressions must always follow periods of business expansion. Every move that the capitalists make tends toward the overthrow of their system. In the great beef strike in Chicago the capitalists are defeating the workers on the economic field, but that is driving the workers into Socialism or the political field where they outnumber the capitalists twelve to one.

To prove to himself whether there were classes in this country today all the worker had to do was to ask himself whether he belonged to the same class with Harry Lehr or August Belmont? He would instantly see that his interests were not the same as theirs, and so long as he votes the same ticket they do he is voting against his own interests. About election time the politician would stand before the workers and tell them they were the "horny-handed sons of toil," but if they voted for either one of the old parties they would be the "horny-headed sons of toil." The politician would tell the workers that their drops of sweat glistened brighter than the pearls in the crowns of kings. But the politicians were very careful to let the workers do the sweating. In fact the only monopoly that the workers controlled was that of sweating.

Popular Excursions to  
NIAGARA FALLS,  
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July 1 and 15; August 5 and 19; September 2 and 16; October 7, 1904.

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These popular excursions are run throughout the most beautiful section of the east, giving daylight views of the beautiful Susquehanna River, the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Call on ticket agents for full particulars.

### The Crispus Attacks.

Mr. W. C. Evans conceived the idea of establishing in this city another organization having for its purpose a fraternal and beneficial nature.

After suggesting the idea to several of his friends, he requested them to meet at his home on June 12th, 1903. To this request only two gentlemen responded.

The initial meeting was somewhat discouraging to Mr. Evans, but he renewed the effort and requested a meeting to be held at the Odd Fellows' Hall on June 28th. To this request seven gentlemen responded, namely Messrs. Chas. Mason, U. G. Black, Geo. H. Horton, J. W. Jones, L. S. Dove, W. C. Gray and A. H. Hawkins. Mr. Evans called the meeting to order and stated that the ultimate purpose of the meeting was for the formation of a fraternal beneficial organization to be named the Crispus Attacks Relief Association, and that it was his intent to establish as far as possible an organization that would be a departure from the present existing organizations of a like character.

These gentlemen formed a temporary organization, electing as their officers W. C. Evans, President; U. G. Black, Secretary, and J. W. Jones, Treasurer. Messrs. C. W. Mason, W. C. Gray and A. H. Hawkins were appointed as a committee on applications. The meetings thereafter were held weekly and the movement began to grow with enthusiasm and a determination to succeed.

The following meeting, Mr. U. G. Black declined to serve as secretary and Mr. D. L. Ross was chosen to fill the vacancy.

On July 28th Messrs. Richard Nugent, W. E. L. Sanford, James A. Payne, W. H. Conway, J. W. Jones and the president began work on the Constitution and By-Laws. Their main object was to give the greatest amount of benefits at the least possible cost. On Sept. 22d, the movement consummated into a reality, the organization perfected permanent organization with an enrollment of six hundred members and a healthy bank account, elected permanent officers as follows: W. C. Evans, president; Dr. W. S. Lafton, first vice-president; W. E. L. Sanford, second vice-president; W. J. Smith, third vice-president; D. L. Ross, financial secretary; L. G. Fletcher, assistant financial secretary; J. C. Burris, recording secretary; J. W. Jones, treasurer; Alex. Trimble, sergeant-at-arms; Willis Smith, assistant sergeant-at-arms; James Langhorn, chaplain, and Prof. W. H. Richards, Richard H. Nugent, Jno. C. Dancy, Prof. L. M. Hershaw, Chas. W. Mason, L. H. Peterson, W. H. Brown, Jas. A. Payne and Jas. W. Bell, board of directors.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws submitted their report; so well was the work accomplished that there was little or no change in the matter, and after being considered by the Association, adopted as a whole. October 8th, 1903, the organization was incorporated.

The third Sunday in November a sermon was preached to the members at the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church by Rev. Walter Brooks, at which time the officers and the organization were introduced to the public. On Jan. 15th, 1904, a reception was given at the convention hall. The event was one of splendor and beauty. At this reception a handsome oil painting of Crispus Attacks, the negro hero of the war of the revolution, was unveiled by Mrs. W. C. Evans, and Representative Powers, of Maine, in a strong and encouraging address, referred to the bravery and patriotism of Crispus Attacks as a model. Hon. J. C. Dancy responded.

The Association has already paid out over \$500.00 for death benefits alone, assessing the members only once. This fact alone should convince the community of the well-laid plans and well-developed ideas of the founder. The personal of this splendid association is sufficient guarantee of its continued success. The community should feel proud of having in its midst such a wonderful and beneficial organization and point with pride to the achievements of the original movement. Since permanent organization three members have died, also four members' wives, and one member's mother. The Association pays \$50 at death of a member and as an act of fraternalism pays \$25 at death of a wife, or if there be no wife, then on account of death of mother. In each instance the payments have been punctual.

### UMMER TOURIST RATES, VIA

Baltimore and Ohio R. R., to the Jersey Sea shore resorts, the Adirondack Mountains, Northern New York New England and the early Allegheny Mountain resorts. For tickets and full information, call at offices Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 707 15th st. corner New York ave., N.W. and 619 Penna. ave.

WEEK END B. & O. R. R. EXCURSIONS to the sea-shore. Commencing June 24th, every Friday and Saturday, to return until 10-day following. Atlantic City, Cape May, Seaside, Ocean City, etc. \$6.00 for the round trip.



## BY THE



The Say

The local statesmen are on the hunt.

The "Sec-To-No" Club is the coming musical institution in the city.

Mrs. A. V. Obave's book will be a household companion.

The one who knows all is seldom right.

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

The republican platform is the same old thing in the same old way.

The Ohio colored republicans are not at all pleased.

The Tuskegee Edition of the Colored American is still struggling for existence.

Hon. S. H. Viskel Wilson, N. C., will do the honors when he comes to Washington.

"A man once did sell the lion skin while the beast still lived was killed while hunting him."

Some of the local statesmen should take a hint.

It is not necessary for THE BEE to wait for an event. It is here.

The Colored voter should allow politics to be an incident to his citizenship.

All that is said should be carefully considered.

Suppose the colored people were as active in earning a livelihood as they are in going on picnics, they would succeed.

Although some of the most popular men in the courts.

The man who does his talking at the small gate is a coward when he reaches the big gate.

Orators are made to order in this city.

A pretentious man is a knave. He who attempts to imitate another man is false in heart.

You should watch the man who cannot look you in the face.

The Washington people had better look to their interest.

It is easier to be honest than it is to be dishonest.

The next move to be made by Rev. Drew will be a winning one.

If you want suffrage ask for it.

The district delegation has returned.

Howard University is improving in every particular.

Why is it that the colored lawyers cannot unite?

Some people will betray their best friends.

Watch your friends and not your enemies.

The pretender will say that he is your friend. Watch him.

The man who shows his gums when he laughs is a dangerous one.

There is some honesty in politics.

That there is a certain amount of honesty in every thing politically and otherwise.

Consistency is the been companion of honesty.

Without one person falls apart of the other.

The Bee makes a good showing in charge of its young manager Wm. Calvin Case, Jr.

An idea of our coming men and women may be formed by the kind of boys and girls our children.

Our boys and girls should prove their spare moments during vacation.

While vacation is for recreations it should not be spent wholly in idleness.

It is peculiar that no appropriation was made by Congress, to pay the rental for the building and ground of Howard University known as the Freedmen's Hospital.

The position of the American women in the Council at Berlin, is a very prominent and flattering one.

Many of the school teachers are preparing to leave.

The number of American immigrants of today are not on the decrease.

They come to America hoping to obtain a fortune.

They represent many nationalities.

They are not all disappointed in getting the fortune for which they came.

## LADYLIKE PERSON WANTED.

Consequently Society Leader in Search of Position for Maid Is Rebuffed by Milliner.

One of the richest and most prominent society women, who is very quiet and unostentatious in her dress, and by only the appointment of her equipage betrays the fact that she is wealthy, says the New York Press, stopped her carriage outside the establishment of a fashionable milliner, entered and addressed the proprietress. "I see you have in your window a sign, 'Apprentice Wanted,'" she began. The milliner eyed her contemptuously from the crown of her modest bonnet to the tip of her common-sense shoe.

"You would not do at all," she said. "I want a ladylike person who can wait on customers."

"I wish to place one of my maids with some one from whom she could learn millinery while I am abroad," continued the visitor, quietly, "but I am afraid you would not do."

As the footman opened the carriage door for his mistress the horror-stricken milliner recognized too late the liveliness of one of the "first families" of New York.

## RADIUM CLOCK IS DEvised.

Englishman Constructs Curious Time-piece Which It Is Expected Will Run 30,000 Years.

Harrison Martindale, an Englishman, has constructed a radium clock, which will keep time indefinitely. The clock comprises a small tube, in which is placed a minute quantity of radium supported in an exhausted glass vessel by a quartz rod. To the lower end of the tube, which is colored violet by the action of the radium, an electroscope formed of two long leaves or stripes of silver is attached.

A charge of electricity in which there are no beta rays is transmitted through the activity of the radium into the leaves, and the latter thereby expand until they touch the sides of the vessel, connected to earth by wires, which instantly conduct the electric charge, and the leaves fall together.

This simple operation is repeated incessantly every two minutes until the radium is exhausted, which in this instance it is computed will occupy 30,000 years.

## SPEAK ONLY FRENCH THERE

Natives of a Part of Louisiana Are Very Ignorant of the English Language.

Congressman Broussard of Louisiana is, as his name indicates, of French descent. He never spoke English until he went to Georgetown university. "It is curious," said Mr. Broussard, "how the French language has remained the dominant tongue in my part of the country."

"Brought there by Arcadians of Nova Scotia in the eighteenth century, it prevails to-day, and I believe always will. Curiously enough, you will find plenty of men in my district with such unmistakably English names as Jones and Hayes who can't read, speak or write a word of English."

"Still funnier is the talk of the black people. Their negro French would be unintelligible in Paris, and yet it is the softest, sweetest, most musical speech I ever heard from human lips. It knows no grammar, but it is the very essence of euphony and melody."

Waitress Spoke Six Languages. Few head waiters know as many languages as a woman named Scheidreiter, who died at Salzburg the other day, age 73. As a girl of 12 she had taken a position as maid with a wealthy family, and had in the course of years visited all parts of the world, gradually acquiring the faculty of speaking, besides her native German, six languages—English, French, Italian, Arabic, modern Greek and Turkish.

## Jap Soldier a Model.

According to M. Pichon, the Japanese soldier has muscles like whipcord, is a sure shot, and an eye for landmarks and a memory for locality. He can do with three hours' sleep out of the 24, is cleanly, attends to sanitary instructions and is ardently patriotic. He costs the state about nine cents a day and thinks himself well off.

# The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. & Surety Co.,

Jacksonville, Florida

Stock One dollar per share instead of Five as heretofore—The North Jacksonville street railway-town-improvement company's road has been in operation since the 16th of August 1903 with cars running over just half its line—two miles approximately.

THIS company wishes it to be known that there is nothing but the best feeling existing between the company and our white friends for whom we hold the deepest regard. It is a clear case that they are and always have been willing to help us if we would help ourselves.

R. R. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT.  
SUVDIA CUTTON, ACTING SECRETARY.  
W. CALVIN CHASE, AGENT FOR Wash., D. C.,  
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Body Turns to Stone. The body of an 11-year-old daughter of Rev. Elijah Mott, who died five years ago at Alsey, Scott county, Ill., was exhumed the other day for removal and found to be in a state of perfect preservation, though heavy as stone. The body retained its natural form and color.

## Why He Did It.

Russell Sage probably took his one-day vacation, says the Chicago Daily News, just to see how it would seem to be wicked and wasteful.

Knowledge That Is Handy. The dowager empress of China is reducing her household expenses. Many a professional man in this country would be glad to have her tell him how she is doing it.

## There Is Still Hope.

A Chicago organist is in jail. Those Washington people who want to have an injunction served on a pianist should cheer up, declares the Chicago News.

## AN EASY MARK.

"Doctors and lawyers see queer things," remarked a professional man the other evening as he puffed at his post-prandial cigar, "most of which go to prove that there is nothing new under the sun unless it is a recently elected member of congress. When he is new he is at times as wide as a church door and as woolly as a Persian lamb, but he has a large heart and a perfect willingness to expend his breath on anything, from the inoffensive gas burner to the chiefs of the various departments. He is, moreover, blessed with a confidence in his fellow man that nothing can shake except perhaps the experience of his first session, and then he is apt to return to his 'dear district' and constituents a sadder, although a wiser, man."

"A perfect type of this class walked into my office last winter," continued the doctor, "a man who was redolent of the farm, and who possessed all the earmarks of the southwest developed to a degree that is seldom seen east of the Mississippi river. His clothes belonged to the section of the country in which he had been reared, and there was nothing remarkable in his single-breasted black frock coat, in regard to its cut, or in the manner in which he wore it. Unlike old Grimes, it was not all buttoned down before, but was merely fastened at the waist in the characteristic southern manner, while the collar, besides being decorated by the usual traces of grease on the edges, was diversified by an occasional dash of sandruff here and there. The rest of the garment was literally covered with chicken feathers, which gave him the appearance of a tropical bird in the acute stages of moulting, while one eye was closed by a mass of swollen and discolored tissue."

"When the eye had been dressed and attended to he asked for the amount of the fee, and feeling that it was just as well to adhere to the usual rates when there was no prospect of any reward I gave him the figures that I should have charged had I known at the time that he really was a member of congress. To my surprise he took out a leather wallet, and undoing the strap he revealed his stiffened fingers and dangled my unexpected eyes by turning over a mass of yellow-backed bills in his efforts to find one small enough to meet my demands. This having been done, he picked up his broad-brimmed hat and started for the door. There he lingered and fidgeted with his flamboyant cravat, then he stooped down and pulled up a soiled white sock that had inverted itself over the top of his prunella cloth shoe. Finally he carefully closed the door, and returning to my desk said in a hoarse, interrogative whisper: 'Doc, you have lived here many years?'

"I informed him that they were more than I cared to count. 'Well,' he continued, 'you have known many public characters. Do you think Chauncey Depew is an honest man?' The question staggered me, but I assured him that the political reputation of the honorable gentleman rested on as secure and solid a foundation as some of his jokes. 'Oh,' he interrupted, 'I know his record, but do you think he would give me back my watch?'

"I looked at him with apprehension, to see if the blow that he had evidently received had affected his brain and rendered him liable to decorate his hair with straws and claim to belong to a royal family, but his face was perfectly serious and his one eye was clear and alert. 'How did he get your watch?' I demanded, 'and what do you mean?' 'Well,' he said, 'when I first came east I went to York city, and at the suggestion of the hotel man I took in a show at a theater on a roof. It was very hot and I was tired of being alone, when a gentleman sat down next to me and asked if he had not seen me in the south? I told him that I had just been elected to congress and that he may have met me when I was on the stump. He said that he remembered it perfectly, and that his name was Hackett—Mr. Recorder Hackett. We had something to drink and sat for awhile, when he suggested that as it was very warm we should go and have a Turkish bath."

"As we walked along the roof Senator Depew joined him, and I was introduced to him. He said he did not care to bathe, but would go there with us anyway. As we walked, along he told us how he had been robbed at a bath in London, and when we arrived he agreed to wait for us and keep our watches and money. I suppose we were longer than we thought and that the senator had grown tired of waiting, for he had gone when we came out. Mr. Hackett said that he could get the things in the morning, and as we parted he gave me his card and address. I was called away by telegram before breakfast, so I wrote to Mr. Hackett to send them by express, but I have never heard from him since."

"Well," I said, 'there is a good deal of doubt in the minds of some New Yorkers, particularly in those of the criminal classes, as to what Mr. Hackett's present address is. Where did he tell you to write?' Again the plethoric wallet was produced and from a side pocket he fished out a dirty, thumbmarked card, on which was written: 'Mr. Recorder Hackett, Hotel Waldorf, Room 4114.' 'Knowing that the man would never believe in the senator's innocence without a personal interview, and feeling that Mr. Depew would be the better off at least by a new after-dinner story, I gravely assured him that he would undoubtedly be glad to return the watch to him, if it were still in his possession."

"If the member ever met the senator I do not know, but as the former evidently belonged to the class that Mr. Reed once described as being in congress for two years and catching everything that was going around, the senator's eye, and as there has been no word of any mention in Mr. Depew's diary of any one who has been prevailed upon to attend this particular conference of the senate and the house,"—Washington Star.

## WOMAN LIVES AS MAN

MASQUERADES SUCCESSFULLY FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Marries Two Wives and Lives Happily with Both—Leads a Strenuous Life and Is Discovered Only Twice.

In his capacity of private citizen a representative of a Chicago paper recently bailed out of Westminster police court, in London, Catherine Coome, aged 68, who for the past 50 years has been living a man's strenuous life in men's clothes.

Only once before has Coome's secret ever been discovered, though she has twice been "married" in church to other women, and has met with many adventures in many lands, while in men's clothes. That was about four years ago. It was at a table in a crowded restaurant that Coome, in her simple, gentle way, gave the following sketch of a long and amazing life:

"I was born," she said, "in 1838. My father was a man of means. Before I was 16 I married my first cousin, Percival Coome. He treated me so brutally that one day I made up my mind to run away altogether. But what could I do if only I were a man, I thought, I could hide myself securely from him and get work. It seemed a good idea, so I started off to Birmingham. There I took a room, paying the money in advance, and cautiously bought men's clothes at different shops."

"I went to Gloucester to look for work. There, outside of a shipping office, I saw an advertisement for a captain's clerk. I went and offered my services. I was quite a bright-looking 'lad,' and to my joy they took me on. For three years and a half I sailed with Capt. Peaine in the Mediterranean and Adriatic. When my captain's wife died I gave up the sea and apprenticed myself to a house painter at a village near Frome, in Somerset. At the end of my time I came to London and worked two years, and later worked at my trade at Huddersfield for 15 years. Before I went I married the girl I had been courting for four years. She died four years later."

"At Huddersfield I married again, this time a Miss Peters, a dressmaker, whose parents lived in Jersey. We were married for 22 years, and I do not believe a couple were ever so happy as we were. Incredible as it may seem, I believe that she never guessed I was a woman. After I had been in Huddersfield for 15 years I came up to London. I met with several accidents, and finally broke three ribs. Shortly after that my second wife died. "At last I was driven to East Ham workhouse. There they found out I was a woman because I hit one of the men who wanted to strip me for bathing. I have come out three times since and set work. But three times I have met with accidents and have had to go back. I had only been out an hour the other morning when, near Ebury bridge, some man pointed me out to a policeman as a woman in man's clothes. So I was taken up for being drunk."

That is, in brief, the life story of Catherine Coome.

## TROUSERS MAY BAR WOMEN

Post Office Regulations Offer Obstacle to Innovation in Mail Carrying.

An expected application from Postmaster McKay, of Des Moines, Ia., to be allowed to employ women as mail carriers, and the fact that the regulations require these servants of the government to wear trousers have put the officials of the post office department in a quandary.

Sentiment in the department is strongly against allowing the use of women carriers, but careful search of the regulations reveals the fact that there is nothing there to prohibit them except that according to the regulations they would have to wear men's apparel if employed.

This section is plain and unmistakable in its intention to apply to men only, and refers without reserve to "pants, vest and coat." The examination and physical qualifications also might prove a stumbling block for the ladies," said an official.

## TEN MILES WITH HEAD DOWN

Gerald Hardie's Feet Held Fast in a Coupling and He Is Severely Injured.

With one foot held firmly as if in a vise George Hardie, 23 years old, of Elizabeth, N. J., hung head downward between two coal cars of a train on the Central railroad of New Jersey, while it traveled a distance of ten miles. He was struck repeatedly by projections rising above the track level, but was powerless to extricate himself until the train reached Fanwood station.

He was found there by a brakeman and brought to Plainfield, his head torn and his chest cut in a dozen places. After boarding the train at Elizabeth Hardie was jolted from his seat, and in falling caught his foot in the coupling, which saved him from being ground to pieces. The physician who was summoned to attend him says the man will recover.

## Has Changed His Mind.

A baseball umpire at Williamsport, Pa., announced, at the close of the game, that he could lick the whole crowd in the grandstand. He has since told the attending physicians that he is convinced that he spoke too hastily.

## Ahead of Carnegie.

The suits against F. Augustus Heinze now aggregate \$25,000,000. At this rate, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, Mr. Heinze's chances of dying a poor man are rather better than Mr. Carnegie's.



## LAND OF SURPRISES.

## BROTHERHOOD OF FIREMEN

## CHICAGO PASTOR'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE MIKADO'S REALM.

Western Civilization, Says Father Kelly, Has Not Taken a Very Deep Hold on the People—Home Life in Japan.

Chicago Special.

Japan is called the Sunrise Land—should be called the "Surprise Land." A little country, of little people—with little ideas and little aims—as far as their home life is concerned.

The newness and surprise of everything, from people to flora and insects, strikes the westerner at every step. All things in Japan are cute, rather than beautiful, and one tires of it all very soon.

According to Rev. E. A. Kelly, of Chicago, the only grand thing in Japan is the Japanese—or Fuji, as it is called. It is perfect in form, of all the mountains in the world, and seen from the sea, with its snow-capped peak far above the clouds, is truly majestic.

By force of circumstances rather than by inclination the Japanese are industrious and frugal. Smaller in area than California, and scarcely one-fifth of its arable land, its 42,000,000 of people find the struggle of life a hard one.

It has no great mineral or forestry wealth, and it lacks in every sense natural resources that go to make a great nation.

While a traveler is apt to suppose that western civilization has taken a deep hold on the nation, those who live there for any considerable length of time affirm that it is only a thin crust. Those who know Japan well say that truth and morality are not characteristic virtues of its people, and commercial honesty is away below par.

European merchants, and American, too, I have heard, will tell you that all goods sold to Japanese must be paid for before they are shipped, whilst Chinese merchants can get any amount of goods on their word.

"Queer Things About Japan," as published in the Chicago Journal, gives



REV. EDWARD A. KELLY,  
(Chicago Priest, Who Has Made a Study of Japanese Life.)

his accurate account of its home life: "The Japanese have no bread, no beds, no boots and shoes, no trousers for the men, no petticoats for the women, both sexes wearing instead several dressing gowns, one over the other. In their houses they have no windows, no doors, no walls, no ceilings, no chests of drawers, not even a washing-stand, and the wardrobe is only a lot of boxes piled one on top of another. In the kitchen they have no range, no pots, no pans, no four-bins, no kitchen tables.

"But then, they have no tables or chairs in the drawing-room, and in the native house the drawing-room itself is only a lot of bedrooms with their walls taken down. There is no reason why you should find anything in a Japanese house except mats and a charcoal brazier, for warming your fingers and the teapot, and committing suicide. These and a cushion or two, and a quilt to sleep on, with an elaborate conventional politeness, constitute the furniture of a Japanese house, except the guest chamber. The articles in the guest chamber consist of a screen, a lamp, and a flower vase.

"The Japanese have no forks, no spoons, no tablecloths; they have no sheets, no window-curtains. The Japanese young lady carries in her sleeve a pocket handkerchief, which is generally made of paper, a gaudy silk case containing chopsticks—you take your feeding tools with you to a Japanese meal. Instead of finding them on the table—and another gaudy silk case containing a looking glass, which is not made of glass at all, but of silvered bronze, her pocket-comb, which is of no use, but a piece of foreign swagger, and her pot of lip ointment, which is not intended to soften the lips, since kissing is not a Japanese custom, but to color them to improbable crimson.

"She may keep her fan and her smoking materials in her sleeve, but she never carries them suspended from buttons. The Japanese do not use buttons for buttoning; they stick them through their sashes and let them hang down by silver chains or silken cords, to the other end of which they attach their fans, their smoking outfit, their medicine chest, and their pen and ink.

"They carry their tobacco in a purse, and smoke in a little brass pipe hardly big enough to hold a cigarette."

The Japs do not compare favorably with the Chinese in physique, mentality, commercial ability, honesty or morality. It is strange, but a fact. Wherever you go in all Japan, the person who hands you out the money in the banks is Chinese.

China is beginning to wake up, and when it has thoroughly awakened Europe may well take heed of Napoleon's warning from his prison home at St. Helena: "When China is moved it will change the face of the globe."

## The Second Strongest Organization Among the Many Associations of Railroad Workers.

Peoria (Ill.) Special.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the second strongest organization numerically among railroad brotherhoods, was organized in Port Jervis, N. Y., in December, 1873. It was launched by its founder, Joshua Leach, with but 12 members. At the present time it has 656 local unions affiliated, with a membership of 55,000 in round numbers. Like all the railroad brotherhoods, the firemen's organization has beneficial features which strongly commend it to the members, but from a trade union point of view it has done much to improve the condition of the locomotive firemen of the country.

In its early stages the organization met with many obstacles, the chief one



JOHN J. HANNAHAN,  
(Grand Master of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.)

being the determined opposition of the railway managers. At the third convention in St. Louis the firemen decided that they needed a medium through which to advertise their organization, and it was decided to issue a monthly journal, which has come to be regarded as one of the best labor magazines in the country.

At the fourth convention, held in Indianapolis, the advisability of becoming affiliated with the locomotive engineers was considered, but the movement got no further than sending delegates to the engineers' convention, and extending fraternal greetings. The firemen preferred to have an organization of their own. After the publication of the magazine began the organization grew rapidly.

The great strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad gave the firemen a temporary setback, and cost the organization \$500,000, but the loss was more than offset later through increased wages and the payment for overtime. The Pullman strike again hit the firemen hard, although they were not directly interested in the issue. It cost the organization a loss of 8,000 members, who were drawn sympathetically into the fight, and found themselves black-listed after it was over.

At the present time the firemen have agreements with practically all the railroads in the country, and are working harmoniously with their employers. The headquarters of the organization are in Peoria, Ill., the official journal being published in Indianapolis. John J. Hannahan is grand master of the organization, having succeeded Frank P. Sargent two years ago, when the latter resigned to become inspector general of immigration. W. S. Carter is secretary-treasurer, having taken that position lately when F. W. Arnold resigned. Carter was formerly editor of the official journal, and is credited with having made it what it is in the labor world.

## THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL

Only Brother of the Russian Autocrat Betrothed to Pretty Princess of Montenegro.

St. Petersburg Special.

Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who, it is reported, has been betrothed to the princess of Montenegro, is the only brother of Czar Nicholas II., and was born December 4, 1878. He has two sisters, Grand Duchesses Xenia and Grand Duchess Olga, and, until the birth of the czar's wife a few weeks ago, was the heir presumptive to the Russian throne. Grand Duke Michael, however, has been distinctively honored by his imperial brother, the czar, who in fixing the order of succession, has decreed that in case he (the czar) should die before Czar Nicholas II. should become the regent of the empire. It is said of Michael that he is one of the most picturesque men in Russia. He is of a melancholy disposition, but intensely patriotic, and consumed with dreams of the future greatness of his country.



GRAND DUKE MICHAEL,  
(Only Brother of Czar, Soon to be Betrothed to Montenegrin Princess.)

lers, Grand Duchesses Xenia and Grand Duchess Olga, and, until the birth of the czar's wife a few weeks ago, was the heir presumptive to the Russian throne. Grand Duke Michael, however, has been distinctively honored by his imperial brother, the czar, who in fixing the order of succession, has decreed that in case he (the czar) should die before Czar Nicholas II. should become the regent of the empire. It is said of Michael that he is one of the most picturesque men in Russia. He is of a melancholy disposition, but intensely patriotic, and consumed with dreams of the future greatness of his country.

## MUSEUM IN A CHURCH

## REVOLUTIONARY RELICS PRESERVED FOR USE OF PUBLIC.

Collection in Holyrood Church, New York, Illustrates Actual Scenes of Stirring Events in Struggle for Freedom.

New York Special.

Holyrood, Protestant Episcopal church, of which Rev. F. Greaves is rector, enjoys the double distinction of standing on ground made almost sacred by the blood of revolutionary heroes and of having a choice collection of revolutionary relics. In fact, to step inside the parish house of Holyrood church is to experience the sensation that, after all, those days when America was struggling for her liberty are not so far off as the historians and novelists have pictured them. At one side of the main room is a large case filled with relics of the revolution, while on the opposite side of the room, rising from floor to roof, is an old-fashioned fireplace built of material, every bit of which is more or less intimately associated with the early days of this city and country.

Holyrood church stands at One Hundred and Eighty-first street and Broadway, only a short distance from the site of Fort Washington and the other fortifications at the northern end of Manhattan island around which the American and British troops fought desperately in 1776.

The existence of the interesting collection of relics to be found in the parish house is principally due to the efforts of Reginald Pelham Bolton, who has personally and in company with others searched closely much of the territory in the vicinity of Fort Washington.

The collection is the result of seven years of such research and includes two classes of objects, such as were in use in the fighting preceding the storming of Fort Washington and such as were left by the British, Hessian and Tory garrison which occupied the upper end of Manhattan island from 1777 to 1783. In the first class are missiles of all sizes



HISTORIC FIREPLACE.  
(An Interesting Feature of Holyrood Church, New York.)

and sorts, from the small lead bullet to the 50-pound shell of the British frigates engaged in an almost continuous artillery fight with Fort Washington in August, October and November, 1776. There are also specimens of the destructive bar-shot used by the British war vessels, one of especial interest having been found with some of the nails and spikes with which it was filled from head to head still rusted in place. Exploded shells, bent spikes, broken bayonets and swords, a bent lance head and other weapons, in one case with the bones of the dead attached, bear testimony to the severity of the fighting in the vicinity.

The second division of the collection is devoted to evidences of the camp life in the vicinity, and comprises buttons of practically every British regiment known to have been engaged in the revolution. The collection includes buttons of the Sixteenth Foot, the regiment taken by "Mad" Anthony Wayne at Stony Point in 1779, the Twenty-Third Welsh fusiliers, which fought in every engagement of the war; the Tenth regiment, which took part in the attack on Fort Washington, and the Forty-Fourth, which was engaged in building the earthworks still bearing the names of King George and Gov. William Tryon. Interesting bone buttons used by the American soldiers and partly sawed bones from which they were cut are also in the collection, as are pot hooks, barrel hoes, old-fashioned run bottles, knives, razors, scabbards, pikes, accoutrements, knee breeches buckles, shoe buckles, belt buckles and other personal objects.

New objects of interest are being continually unearthed by Mr. Bolton and his friends, and many are brought to light in the course of the improvements now rapidly extending on Washington Heights.

The collection is opened free of charge to the inspection of the public on Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

Mr. Bolton says the object of the collection is to increase public interest in the preservation of such historical relics and to retain the objects themselves on the actual scene of some of the most stirring events in American history.

Legal Suggestion for Lovers.

A judge in Montgomery county, Pa., has declared that it is not an offense for a girl to sit in her lover's lap. "But," he wisely adds, "it would be imprudent and rash for her to do so when there was a chance of being observed by her parents."

Flying Fish on a Liner.

A flying fish, 12 inches long, and 15 inches across the wings, fell into the engine room of the American liner Philadelphia during the ship's last passage from New York to Southampton.

## POPULAR WITH FARMERS.

## Prof. W. M. Hays, of Minnesota University, Who May Be Made Mr. Wilson's Assistant.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

Prof. W. M. Hays, who has been mentioned for the post of assistant secretary of agriculture to succeed Col. J. H. Brigham, is said to be the personal choice of Secretary James Wilson. For many years he was associated with Mr. Wilson at Ames agricultural college, of which institution Prof. Hays is a graduate. He is at present the professor of agriculture in the University of Minnesota, and is the secretary of the American Breeders' association. The work that he has done is the best recommendation that could be given him. One variety of wheat that he has originated is now being grown over an area of some 75,000 acres, and will increase the yield, over that obtained from other varieties



PROF. W. M. HAYS,  
(Likely to Be Appointed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.)

grown in those localities, two and one-half bushels per acre, or give a total increase of 187,500 bushels for the present year.

Another of his varieties that has been before the public a little longer, and that gives an increase over common varieties of one and a half bushels, is being grown this year to the extent of 300,000 and 400,000 acres, and will increase the wheat crop in Minnesota about half a million bushels over what it would otherwise have been. When the millions of acres of Minnesota land, devoted to wheat growing, are all seeded to these improved varieties the aggregate benefit to the farmers of the state will be enormous. Not only is Prof. Hays one of the leading plant breeders of the country, but he is a prominent leader in general agricultural work and agricultural education.

## POPULAR SOCIAL LEADER.

Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Candidate Davis' Daughter, Stands at Head of Sewell Set.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

Should the democrats be successful in the coming election, the presidential contingent will have no brighter social ornament than Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, formerly Miss Hallie Davis. As the daughter of Senator Davis, and afterward the wife of a cabinet officer, Mrs. Elkins is a post-graduate in official etiquette, and her elegant home on K street, in Washington, which she occupies every winter during the gay season, is



MRS. STEPHEN B. ELKINS,  
(Daughter of Democratic Candidate for Vice President.)

the scene of a constant round of brilliant entertainments.

Mrs. Elkins has other handsome residences, dividing the year among them, and not finding them a care. Her father always had several establishments. She has been accustomed to the life from childhood, and laughingly declares herself (like the woman who daily lifted the calf over the fence, continuing the performance after it had become a cow) to have developed strength with the demand for it.

In appearance Mrs. Elkins is thought to be strikingly like Mrs. Cleveland. She is tall, with a beautiful figure and distinguished carriage and bearing. A smooth, ivory-white complexion is another attraction, as are a beautiful set of teeth and a pair of bewitching smiles, which herald the approach of every smile.

Salute Long Drawn Out.

A British warship steamed majestically up to Puerto Arica, and saluted the flag of Costa Rica with 21 guns. It took the gunners of Costa Rica two hours to answer the salute. They only had one old muzzle-loader, which had to be allowed to cool after each round. But the salute was finished in the course of the day.

The Profits of Monte Carlo.

The winnings of the bank at Monte Carlo amount to about \$6,250,000 a year. Nearly 60 percent of the money staked is lost by players who visit the tables to enrich the proprietors, of the gambling resort.

## LONG DRIVE OF AGED PAIR

## Reach Chicago After 2,500 Mile Ride in Carriage—Same Horse Used During Entire Trip.

After traveling 2,500 miles in an open carriage, Mr. and Mrs. John Skinner, both nearing the age of four score years, have arrived in South Chicago, on their way to Michigan. Driving up to the curb in front of a hotel, the couple alighted without any signs of fatigue, and giving their weary horse into the care of a hotel attendant, entered the hostelry, engaged rooms and asked if supper was ready. The aged couple have been on the road since December 2, 1903. They have passed through the Rockies and across the plains. Mr. Skinner is a rich fruit raiser living at Los Angeles, Cal. Formerly he lived in Michigan. When a young man he served in the civil war as a soldier in the Seventeenth Michigan infantry, and one of his bosom comrades throughout the long years of the struggle was Frank Lewis, who now lives at Akron, in the Wolverine state. Last December Mr. Skinner decided he would like to see his old friend. At first he intended making the trip alone, but his wife would not listen to any such plan, and insisted upon accompanying him. She said he was too old to make such a long trip alone and needed her to look after him. Mr. Skinner is 78 years old and his wife 77.

Since starting on their overland tour they have used up four sets of carriage wheels. When convenient they stop at hotels, but if darkness descended when they were at some distance from a town they made camp for the night and slept in the open. During the entire trip they have thus far met with no accidents, and Mr. Skinner says that when he has worn his well-earned rest at his friend's he is going to drive back to California.

Since leaving Los Angeles they have driven one horse steadily. It is a little bay with white feet. "It's not a blooded horse," said Mr. Skinner, "but it's a stayer."

## GIRL DOCTORS' SOCIETIES.

Two Unique Iowa Organizations Spur Men to Friendly Rivalry at Des Moines.

What is intended to be the fountainhead for societies of the kind throughout the entire world has been formed at a college of osteopathy in Des Moines, Ia., by ten girls.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by what is to be known as the Kappa Psi Delta society, to which female doctors and members of their own medical school are eligible. These young women, who doctor by stimulation of the nerves and massage of the muscles, formed their organization for scientific and benevolent purposes, as well as mutual benefit.

Because of the strong college spirit at the medical school a second young women's society has sprung into existence, and is known as the Alpha Zeta Omega. This club is now planning a trip to St. Louis in September.

This trip to St. Louis is being planned by Prof. Charles H. Hoffman, lecturer on clinical microscopy. Rather than divulge his real name and identity (admitting he is not going by his real name) he resigned from Drake university, in this city. He was recently accused of being Prince Rudolph, who was supposed to have been killed in a lodge, but no one has proved his true identity, and he still remains the man of mystery.

To offset these two societies of young women, the young men have formed what is known as the Calumet society, consisting of 42 osteopaths.

## WOMEN SEE SEA SERPENT.

Devil's Lake, N. D., Campers Are Thrown Into Panic Over Discovery of Monster.

Campers on the Chautauqua grounds at Devil's Lake, N. D., were thrown into consternation one night recently by the appearance of what is thought to be a sea serpent in Devil's lake. Mrs. Edgar La Rue, wife of a prominent newspaper man; Mrs. F. Craig, wife of a banker of Leeds, N. D., and Mrs. Carr Cleveland, wife of a prominent business man of this city, were strolling along the beach when their attention was attracted by a great disturbance in the lake about a mile from the shore.

Securing opera glasses, they beheld the head and body of an enormous animal swimming toward the north shore, leaving a trail of foam in its wake. Its head was large and snake-like and apparently of enormous length. Its body appeared thickly covered with large black scales. The women were terrified and went in search of their husbands. Parties armed with rifles are patrolling the shores, but nothing more has been seen of the serpent.

A party of Indians later reached town and told of seeing the serpent earlier in the day, thus confirming the story of the women.

Aluminum Shoes for Horses.

In the Russian army aluminum horse shoes are said to have been tried with good results. A few horses in the Finland regiments were first shod with iron shoes each. The experiments showed that the aluminum shoes preserved the foot better than the iron ones.

Refuses to Admit It.

Colombia, having monkeyed with a suzzan and lost a leg, now makes faces at the surgeon and refuses to acknowledge that the leg is gone.

## A WOMAN COTTON EXPERT

## Miss Katherine Giles, a New York Girl, Occupies Unique Position in Business World.

New York Special.

Mrs. Katherine Giles occupies a unique place in the business world. Aloft in her quiet office in a New York skyscraper, watching the movements in the market, is the only woman cotton statistician in America, and the only cotton statistician who works independently of the brokerage business, concentrating her thoughts on the single line of the cotton output. Recently her reports influenced the market to the extent of 60 points making a difference of thousands of dollars to investors.

In reply to the query of an interviewer, Mrs. Giles told the story of her rare success.

"I have more than a thousand correspondents situated all over the cotton



MISS KATHERINE GILES,  
(New York Woman Who Is Consulted by Cotton Speculators.)

countries in the south," she said. "They are cotton planters. The real cotton planter knows to the quarter of a bale how much he is going to raise on an acre. It is to his interest to know it, and let me know what he knows."

"This knowledge is sent to me by means of a postal card system. Each of my correspondents sends me a report twice a month. I send out two reports a month during the summer and fall; during the spring months and late winter only one."

"My first announcement this season sent the market down more than 50 points, because I predicted a good year. It is said that it meant a difference of millions of dollars."

"The first I knew the telephone was hot with messages all the time, the office filled with people, and the newspapers came out with the statement that my report had made the difference."

"The first time that my report ever influenced the market was about two or three years ago."

## AN ANCIENT CHURCH BELL.

It Was Cast in 1355 and Has Been in Use in New Mexico for Several Centuries.

Albuquerque (N. M.) Special.

The oldest bell in the United States has just been acquired by Gov. Miguel A. Otero, of New Mexico, it having arrived recently at Santa Fe from Algonquenes. This bell was cast, according to inscription, in 1355, and is, therefore, 549 years old, antedating discovery of America by 137 years. It contains much



ANCIENT SPANISH BELL.  
(Recently Acquired by Gov. Miguel A. Otero, of New Mexico.)

gold and silver, as it was the custom of olden times for devout persons to cast their personal adornments of gold and silver into bell-metal melting pots.

The ancient bell was brought over from Spain by one of the first expeditions to Mexico. As the centuries went by, it was hung successively in a mission church in one of the seven cities of Cibola, next at Gran Quivira, and finally in the church at Algonquenes, where it has rested until now.

## Women Take Place of Horses.

Incredible as it may seem, there are some places in Europe where women regularly plow instead of horses. That women were never intended for work of this kind has long been admitted in all civilized countries, but simply because a woman is seen drawing a plow it would be rash to infer that she is necessarily working very hard. The plow is not cutting a deep furrow, but is merely scratching the ground, so to speak, and as it is very light the woman draws it after her with ease. There are certain wild districts where the work is much harder, but even there the women do it willingly and never utter a word of complaint. The reason why women take the place of horses is not because the men are lazy or idle, but because horses are prized very highly and their owners never dream of working them for more than a few hours each day. If deep furrows have to be cut through a field the horse does it, but lighter tasks he disdains, and the woman takes his place as a matter of course.



# The Bee.

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## IT HAD NO EFFECT.

The open letter of Hon. J. Milton Turner to Register J. W. Lyons, of the Treasury Department, and the only representative on the National Republican Committee to represent ten millions of oppressed colored citizens, should be a lesson to all alleged negro Democrats in the United States. It is true, that prior to the Cleveland administration, thousands of colored men thought it would be a good idea for them to divide. A few of these men were Prof. Peter H. Clark, of Ohio; James C. Matthews, of New York, and Mr. Turner and, subsequently, T. Thomas Fortune, who left the Greenback and joined the Democratic party. There were made urgent appeals to the colored voters to support the principles of the Democratic party because it would tend to lessen the prejudiced feeling that was in existence and growing against the negro. Mr. H. C. Astwood, in an address to the colored voters of the country declared that the Republican was the enemy of the negro, and it would be to his interest to support Mr. Cleveland. It was soon ascertained that the Democratic party didn't care for the support of the negro. Congressman O'Farrell, in the State of Virginia, made a public declaration upon the stump that he had no love for the colored man, and neither did he care for his vote. Mr. Cleveland came into power, and notwithstanding his previous declarations that he favored the doctrine of Civil Service Reform, thousands of Republicans were removed from office, under the pretext of being offensive partisans. Many colored men who then held office were removed. Negro Democrats, for revenue only, filed charges against colored Republicans, and negro Democrats were put in their places. Many of them are holding places today belonging to colored Republicans. The Democratic negro, lead by T. Thomas Fortune, who is an uncertain quantity this day, held colored Republicans up to ridicule and scorn; was one among the first negroes to be recognized by President Roosevelt. It was this man who, but a few years ago, came to this city and denounced President McKinley in bitter terms. However, we are pleased to welcome these men back to the Republican party and to have their acknowledgment that THE BEE was right, at the time it was denounced, as the only paper edited by negroes, in upholding the principles of the Republican party, and supporting that exponent of industry and Napoleon in politics, the late William McKinley. The Democratic party wants the negro vote only long enough to gain power. Mr. Turner, in his address, which should be read by every negro in this country, has been thoroughly convinced that he committed a blunder when he gave aid and comfort to the Democratic party. Mr. Turner is one of the most sensible negroes in the United States. He knows of the hypocrisy in the Democratic party. True, as he says, that 250,000 colored men supported the Democratic party and in return they have received the shot gun, burning at the stake, the "Jim Crow" car law, and disfranchisement.

ment. Are these inducements sufficient for the colored man to give his vote to the Democratic party, which is today resorting to political demagoguery to obtain power? Will colored men allow themselves to be deceived? Will any man for the payment of a few dollars betray his people? THE BEE is convinced that the Democratic party has reached its zenith and in November that party will go out of power forever and eternally. Then the struggle will come between the Republican party and a new party. We shall have no more Tillmans, Vardamans and Williams. The negro will witness a new era. In this contest is the salvation of the negro.

## THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The letter of acceptance of President Theodore Roosevelt to the notification committee, of which Representative Cannon was chairman, was a manly and straightforward document. He gave his political opponents to understand that he didn't flinch from the position that he has assumed from the day he took the reins of government. His discussion of public questions and his answers to the charges of his enemies were as convincing as they were manly. He has defied his political opponents to meet him and deny the principles that his party enunciated in the Chicago platform. He makes no excuse for the Panama Canal incident, and neither does he apologize for any acts of his administration that may seem to be mistakes in the eyes of the Democratic party. It is true, as the President said, that the Democratic party has no issue. It did attempt to make the negro an issue, but it failed ignominiously.

The President showed that the country is in a prosperous condition and at peace with all nations. What more can the American people expect? The money question is a fixture; and the only question that should be settled and which is disturbing our national government's peace and happiness, is that of human rights. The Democratic party alone is responsible. It has attempted to make the Booker Washington incident at the White House an issue, which has tended more to unite the better element of the American people. This letter of acceptance has made thousands of votes for the President, and all that Judge Parker may say will never turn the political tide. The Republican party will stand on its record for human rights; its achievements will be handed down to posterity as living monuments for that generation. If the American people love their country and appreciate the prosperity that is now being enjoyed, they will uphold and perpetuate the declarations in the letter of acceptance of President Roosevelt. Could he have said any more? Can any other man do any better? Let us throw aside any selfishness that we may have and take what he has said and consider it fairly and dispassionately, and what will our conclusions be? Man must rise above his selfish ambitions, although he may not love the man. If the object is good and the acts beneficial, we cannot adopt the methods of the members of the body in their attempt to starve the stomach.

## THE BADGE OF HONOR.

It is said that "Cleanliness is next to godliness." If that be true, how much more worthy of our respect and esteem are those who cleanse than those who soil; those who purify than those who defile, and those that beautify than those who make unsightly?

Yet in this age of greed, in which the dollar is placed above the man, how few they are who render to the poor washerwoman the respect that is due her as she wears out her life in cleansing the clothes that we have soiled! or the servant in the kitchen who washes the dishes that our feast has made unclean? And how much more respectable it is considered to exercise with the tennis racket than with the broom handle, or with the billiard cue than

with the pick and shovel!

How many of our so-called "respectable citizens" ever think of showing any respect to the poor colored man who works faithfully day by day in cleaning the streets of our city? The very thought of being seen talking with a member of the "White Brigade" is almost sufficient to drive many of these creatures to distraction, and to be compelled to take his place would be sufficient cause for suicide.

Under the false economic system that has grown up around us, the useful members of society and those who do the more menial work get the least pay and receive the least consideration at the hands of those whose slaves they are. But so long as the workers have the ballot and will not use it to free themselves from this slavery, they have only themselves to blame.

The colored man who will not vote for a change of systems as well as of parties which would remove the disgrace from honest toil, deserves the treatment which he receives, and his wife and children, whose happiness is in his keeping, are to be pitied for being joined to a being which, having the power to free them, will not use it.

But fortunately for him and his loved ones the workingman, white and colored, is being aroused from his long sleep and as the scales fall from his eyes he is rapidly joining the only party that stands for his interests and pleads his cause before the courts of justice and of equal rights. Hasten the day of industrial freedom, when useful labor will be the badge of honor, instead of the stigma of disgrace!

## AGAINST THE NEGRO

It is quite evident that the Democratic party has no use for the negro after the election in November. Under the Cleveland administration quite a number of representative negroes declared allegiance to the Democratic party, with the hope of changing existing conditions, or in other words to influence the hating white Democrats of the South. Instead of changing the conditions which then existed, matters got worse, and they have continued to get worse wherever the Democratic party gets control. Has the colored man been benefited? Is the question negro Democrats are called upon to answer. How many states have adopted the "Jim-Crow" law, and how many states have disfranchised the negro since Cleveland's first administration? Is there any state held by Republicans that has adopted the "Jim-Crow" car law? or is there any state that is held by Republicans that has disfranchised the negro? Can any negro Democrat who has declared for Judge Parker ride in a regular passenger car with white people where the "Jim-Crow" car law exists? Is a negro permitted to ride in any car where Republicans control? Will the colored Democrat answer these questions? What inducement has been offered the colored man to support the Democratic ticket? Is it their air treatment that he is receiving or is it on account of the brutality that the Democratic party alone offers? Must we conclude by saying that those negroes who are supporting the Democratic party are actuated by pure and patriotic motives? They can't hope for any future reward, because they failed to get anything for services rendered under two Democratic administrations. The Democratic party is against the negro.

## "JIM CROW" CARS.

The latest fad in the Democratic party is the "Jim Crow" cars that it establishes in States which it controls. The party is without an issue, and its only hope is to circulate throughout the country, negro domination. It has been nearly forty years since the emancipation of the negro, and even with a majority in State Legislatures he never attempted to enact laws that would impede the liberty of the white man. The Democratic party might as well throw up its hands, because it is bound to be defeated in November. Then the several States in which the Democratic party has control

will be revolutionized and these obnoxious laws will be repealed. THE BEE would suggest to the colored people to organize stock companies and establish their own railroads. The colored people of Jacksonville, Fla., can only thank the white people who were too mean to allow the negroes to ride in street cars for their own railway. THE BEE is satisfied with existing conditions, because it is confident that no great race can be oppressed. Abolish the "Jim Crow" car law.

## BOOKER WASHINGTON.

With reference to the entertainment of Mr. Booker T. Washington by millionaire Sedgwick, it is none of our business; nor is it anybody's else's business. Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Washington, like all other free persons, are at liberty to select their associates and intimates, and no man, white or black, may enter protest. As to Mr. Washington, the "leader," the "Moses," the "Wizard," we are still of the opinion that he has exercised a distinctively mischievous influence on public opinion with regard to the civil and political rights of his race. The Washington Post says Mr. Washington may be a "gentleman," and puts the word in quotation marks. That means sarcasm, irony, contempt, disbelief, derision. Similarly, in his "Up from Slavery," Mr. Washington puts his people's "rights" in quotation marks, with a like meaning. After all, the country is beginning to take his true measure, and to see not so much an educator, as the politician, the artful dodger, the schemer, the poser, the seeker after notoriety, banquets, spectacles, street parades and cheering multitudes.

## REGISTER LYONS.

As always happens in politics, the "outs" in the course of time make war on the "ins." And this is the secret of the attack on Register Lyons by the Atlanta Independent. In the last issue of that paper there is a letter assailing Register Lyons because he did not resign the National Committeeman's place and the Register-ship of the Treasury when the President chose to select three referees as his advisers regarding Georgia patronage. Beyond all question, this is the flimsiest, most foolish, puerile and assinine species of argument that it is possible to imagine. It simply shows how strong and invulnerable Mr. Lyons is in other respects when his enemies are reduced to such feeble devices. It is strange that men of education and respectability will stoop to practices which ought to bring the blush to the face of a savage.

We have watched Mr. Lyons' course here in Washington, and we know that he has discharged his trust of National Committeeman faithfully, loyally and energetically. No interest committed to his hands has ever suffered. No public utterance of his can be used to the detriment of the race. And as for Georgia, she enjoys offices, distinctions and considerations heretofore unknown to that state under Republican regime. We can not believe that the substantial, influential and solid Republicans of Georgia are against Register Lyons. These fellows who are doing all this howling had better be organizing against the common enemy, and trying to get out the vote on election day. Lyons is all right and can afford to stand by his record.

Mrs. W. C. Evans, accompanied by her little daughter Rebecca, left for New York Friday to visit her sister, Mrs. Gustavus Henderson. She expects to remain several weeks.

## A LITTLE POWER.

If you take a small man who has been used to nothing and place him in a position of honor and distinction, he will very soon become tyrannical. He that moment becomes too big for the position and imagines that the government and conduct of the entire earth rest upon his shoulders.

This city is famous for placing small men in big and responsible positions. This character of men become more prejudiced and tyrannical and can very seldom see anything that is right in any one. We shall be glad to see the position seek the man and not the man the position.

## JUSTICE PRITCHARD.

There is one man in this country who will always retain the respect and confidence of the bar of the District of Columbia. Whatever

his political affiliations may have been, it can be said that he knows no man by the color of his skin while practicing before him, neither did he know a defendant by the color of his skin when brought before him. THE BEE would rather see him one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States than many men who have been appointed to that position.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Our special correspondent at the World's Fair, Mr. J. F. C. Newsome, of this city, who left last week for Chicago, Ill., and from there he will visit his brother, in Oklahoma, states that he was well treated at the World's Fair, and saw everything that time would permit him to see. We are pleased to know that somebody has interfered and has eliminated the color prejudice that has been existing there. THE BEE knew that it could not exist very long.

Pythagoras said: A child at 20, a youth at 40, a man at 60, an old man at 80.

John Burley, a colored man, was the first one to serve the death penalty as per new law of the District of Columbia for rape. He was hung August 26th at the jail.

The Austrian army has received two Jewish generals at the same time. A French Jew has been appointed chief of the cabinet of General Andre, the French Minister of War.

Is T. Thomas Fortune, of the New York Age, proud of the fact that his paper is suspected of existing by reason of the subsidy received from the "Wizard"? If not, why the question propounded in the last issue of the Age? The evident point of the question is that if an editor can give value for value, it is no harm to sell his opinions for so much per "opine."

Who is A. G. Freeman, the personal assailer of the New York Age? Early in the year he assailed L. M. Hershaw, just after the Chicago convention he gave John F. Cook and J. W. Lyons a generous slugging, and now he is mad because Dr. Bentley, of Chicago, did not attend a certain dinner at St. Louis. In our opinion A. G. Freeman is a myth, a *nom de plume*, and means Age Globe Freeman, names of papers edited at various times by T. Thomas Fortune.

The Hon. Elihu Root, who has returned to the practice of law in New York City, has engaged a new office-boy. Said Mr. Root, "Who carried off my paper basket?" "Mr. Reilly," said the boy. "Who is Mr. Reilly?" said Mr. Root. "The janitor, sir." An hour later Mr. Root asked Jimmy who opened that window. "Mr. Lantz, sir." Mr. Root wheeled about and looked at the boy. "See here, James, we call men by their first names here. We don't mister them in this office." In ten minutes the door opened and a small, shrill voice said, "There is a man here as wants to see you, Elihu."

How to better the condition of the colored race has long been a study which has attracted my serious and careful attention, hence I think I am clear and decided as to what course I shall pursue in the premises, regarding it as a religious duty. As the nation's guardian of these people who have so heroically vindicated their mandoom on the battlefield, where in assisting to save the life of the republic they have demonstrated their right to the ballot, which is but the humane protection of the flag that they have so fearlessly defended.—A. Lincoln, to General Jas. S. Wadsworth, 1864.

Every day in reading over different newspapers, both white and colored, we see the necessity of the colored race supporting race pa-

pers. Within the last month six or eight cases of white men outraging young colored women and the same smuggled up, and lynching bees following. Right in Philadelphia our attention was called to a case of nine white men outraging a young colored woman, this happening only recently. Again this month, at Portland, Ark., one of the most dastardly and horrible crimes was perpetrated upon two colored men and two young colored women by two white men under the guise of officers. These men, at the point of the pistol, ran the men away, who were unarmed, and then ravished and subjected the women to indignities too horrible to put in print; and yet no lynching bee. And to top it off, the negro is deprived of his rights as a citizen under the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution of the United States and we to make matters worse are divided into most everything that we should be united, and to top it off we want properly support our colored papers. We rest here.

## NEW YORK NEGRO DEMOCRAT.

New York, September 12, 1904. The Tammany negro Democrats of the Buffalo colored Democratic League intend to unite their forces and oppose the Republican nominees. There was some dissatisfaction expressed in the conference to the extent that while the negro Democrats could support local Democratic candidates, it was deemed bad policy for the negro, no matter what his politics was, to support the national Democratic ticket. James A. Ross, of Buffalo, N. Y., was of the opinion that negro Democrats should act like white Democrats, no matter what the existing conditions were. The office committee of the colored Democrats has decided, in the event Judge Parker is elected, to recommend the following men for the following places: James A. Ross, of Buffalo, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia; Geo. J. Woods, of Chicago, Ill., Register of the Treasury; James C. Matthews, of Albany, New York, Minister to Hayti; James Allen Ross, of Kentucky, United States Stamp Agent. Some one in the conference stated that he thought that office was under Civil Service. Chairman Ross remarked that there would be no Civil Service in the event of Judge Parker's election. All must go. It was decided to recommend fifty orators to Chairman Taggart to follow Register Lyons, Recorder Dancy and all other Republicans who may be sent out by the National Republican Committee.

## AGAINST THE NEGRO.

Continued From First Page.

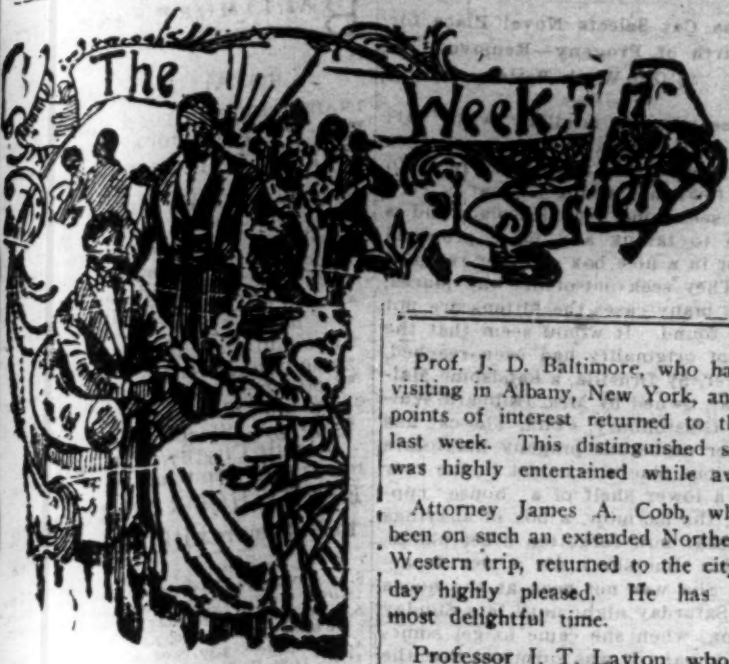
times, whose charred bones alone remain to horrify our recollection. The action of these 250,000 voters was useful only to demonstrate the depths of those unreasoning prejudices. For example, Senator Tillman, whose home I believe is at Charleston, S. C., a city of about 65,000 human souls 30,000 of whom are white people, the remainder being negroes, with almost a similar numerical ratio pervading the state of South Carolina, said in his public speeches that unless the majority submits to a condition amounting to serfdom at the hands of the minority, that minority would take shotguns and murder that majority.

## CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH.

"Mr. John Sharp Williams, of the eighth district of the state of Mississippi, has reached his present eminence in the American Congress upon less than 1,500 votes, cast at a popular election in a district containing 190,000 American citizens, the majority being wrongfully disfranchised by the application of unfair provisions in the constitution of that state. Mr. Vardaman was elected to the office of governor of the state of Mississippi upon a platform whose leading plank promises to restrict the school privileges of negro children to the amount of taxes paid by their parents. Thus condemning those children to densest ignorance and to ultimate peonage—not to say lives of crime. This governor is reported to have demanded in a recent public declaration, a repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the organic system of the nation. Are not the amendments to the Constitution the crystallized results of the civil war? Are they to be tampered with or repealed that 10,000,000 citizens may be reduced to nondescript condition, more hopeless than human slavery itself?"

Europeans have discovered that Patagonia is not an irreclaimable wilderness and the tide of immigration is turning that way.





### CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

#### PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

Prof. J. D. Baltimore, who has been visiting in Albany, New York, and other points of interest returned to the city last week. This distinguished scientist was highly entertained while away.

Attorney James A. Cobb, who has been on such an extended Northern and Western trip, returned to the city Sunday highly pleased. He has had a most delightful time.

Professor J. T. Layton, who spent such an excellent time in Boston, Mass., has returned to the city. He is now making every preparation for the reception of Prof. Coolidge Taylor, who will visit this country soon.

Recorder J. C. Dancy will receive his third degree in Masonry this evening, after which there will be a reception. Mr. Dancy is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 5. Dr. John P. Turner, the deputy grandmaster, assisted by Past Master John C. Noble and H. J. Davis, will confer the degrees.

#### ROOSEVELT IN THE WEST.

More Popular than Parker—The Bee Correspondent in Oklahoma.

Fallis, Oklahoma, September 8th, 1904.

Editor THE BEE: Leaving St. Louis on the night of the 6th inst., I arrived in this town on the next evening. I have taken in several towns, including Guthrie, near here.

I am much impressed with Oklahoma, its future prospects, and its people. While at the St. Louis fair, I visited the Oklahoma Building, on "Oklahoma Day," Sept. 5th. As I entered their building, a very handsome button on which were printed the words "The Next Star," was pinned upon the lapel of my coat.

The admission of the territory into the Union, as a state, is the all-absorbing subject with Oklahomans just now. This, it is understood, will be done early in the next session of Congress in December.

The political outlook, as it appears in the West, is all one way—it looks Republican; they all talk Roosevelt. I took soundings first at St. Louis, next at Parsons, Kansas, and lastly here. Though Missouri can be counted to go for the Democratic ticket, I was astonished at the Roosevelt sentiment which I found in the city of St. Louis.

Stepping into a store where there were a lot of campaign neck ties, I asked to see a Roosevelt tie, and complained that there were so few of them, while the Parker ties seemed to be abundant. The polite lady clerk informed me that that was just it—the demand for Roosevelt ties was so great that they had sold them all out and, to use her own words, said the Democrats have "the bummiest old ticket they have ever had."

The first man I encountered at Parsons happened to be an old-time Republican who had fought under Grant, and, of course, he was solid.

The next had been a Democrat, and voted for Bryan, but is now intending to vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Oklahoma is normally Republican, and there is no doubt in the minds of those who claim to know that when she is called upon to vote for Presidential electors, she will be found in the column of fair play, protection and sound money.

JOHN T. C. NEWSOME.

#### WANTED.

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Pittsburg represented at the World's Fair by a huge relief map of the mill district. This map was made from the maps of the U. S. Geographical Survey and is accurate in every detail.

The provision stores of New York are now employing women to cut up and serve meat. The customers like the innovation, not because the women are skillful, but because of their neat appearance.

House Owner (to insurance inspector)—But, my dear man, why do you put the cook down as an explosive on the premises? Inspector—Ain't she liable to go off at any minute?

With a population of 2,500,000, Paris has fewer than 100 negroes within its limits. The colored population of all France is less than 500.

Tramps have an elaborate system of signs. For instance, a round circle means no use; a circle with cross mark in the center, you can get food here; an oblong square with sign of rake without handle, dog in the garden; a cross mark and the part that holds a grass cutter without handle, work here; a square piece shaped like the breast plate of a high priest means handed over to the police; a V with three triangles pick a yarn, three women in house; a circle with two arrows through means get out of town as quick as possible.

A quart of oysters contains about the same amount of nutrition as a quart of milk, three-quarters of a pound of meat, two pounds of fresh cod or a pound of bread.

The Standard Oil Company in 1903 supplied 80 per cent. of domestic demand and 90 per cent. of export demand for kerosene.

The first steel pen was made 100 years ago. A single firm today manufactures 200,000,000 annually, using seven and one-half tons of finest steel or 78,000,000 pounds.

There are 800 Chinese students in colleges of Japan and 500 more coming.

The South is now having a labor question of its own peculiarly its own, to solve. Even now many prominent political economists of the South, as well as of the North, are beginning to realize how important a factor is the negro in Southern commerce.

Lynching and class legislation and other minor causes are slowly but surely bearing fruit.

A Chicago man went into a barber shop for a close shave. The building tumbled down about his ears and after he was dug out by the firemen he was of the opinion that he got all he asked for.

The condition of the negro of the 20th century is getting worse instead of better. For illustration, at the military drill which closed last week certain elements of the Southern white soldiers refused to march with the negro soldiers. We wonder that if this country was in a fight with a foreign nation and it became absolutely necessary for all citizens of the republic to go to the front that these ex-rebels would kick on the black soldier. The government could suppress the same if it so desired.

The negro had better stop fighting in his secret orders, etc., and get together. If the Republicans fail in the coming election it will be awful on us as a race.

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can easily be found. Smell your drink before imbibing it. Better still smell the dramed glass. The least disagreeable or foul odor betrays poison in the whiskey. Perfect distribution means the careful separation of the first and the end run from the still, the poisonous impure essential grain-oils (phlegm, fat, fusels) from the mellowing product, good, potable spirit. Very likely the majority of cheap whiskeys, either from economy or ignorance, carry a larger or smaller proportion of impurities. Such defective whiskeys are never admitted into the stock, and hence cannot be obtained at the store of

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908 7th street Northwest.

### NOTICE.

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## HERE'S A LITTLE



## Pointer for You

By Miss May Clematis.

Some girls are too fresh.  
Do not go alone on excursions.  
Every girl should protect herself.  
Do not express too much anxiety.  
Do not expect to please everybody.  
Courtship is of short duration now.  
Never introduce yourself to a male.  
Do not imagine that you are pretty.  
It is in bad taste to admire yourself.  
Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.  
Independence in a girl will command respect.  
S. T. You must be able to protect yourself.  
Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.  
Self pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.  
When your conscience is right, you need not fear.  
Always be on time when you intend to attend church.  
What will please some people will not satisfy others.  
The honeymoon lasts three days on and hardly that.  
J. T. Dresses have been quite pretty this summer.  
Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you.  
Everything that becomes other people will not become you.  
He will not respect you, neither should you ask to be introduced.  
Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.  
Nellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickle minded girl.  
Nora. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.  
Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.  
No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.  
Miss E. You should not doubt when you see evidences of affections and of fidelity.  
Be what you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.  
Your good senses will teach you whether you are respected by your male escort.  
Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossipers tongue quiet.  
House wife knows how to please a house and what will please her husband.  
Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh well everything.  
Sadie. Do not imagine that your plate cannot be filled by another. Girls are often of this opinion.  
Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in ones life that acts become a glesome.  
Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what ones thoughts are is another question.  
Elta. Friendship can be alienated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.  
Miss T. M. You cannot expect to find your friends by deception. This suggestion was given to you some time ago.  
Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show what you are.  
J. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be too proud to do menial work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.  
Miss M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced. Do not suspect a friend without cause.  
J. A. Take life as you find it. It is not you make it any way. There are people who believe that goodness is in excessive praying. Many hypocrites pray with no meaning or sincerity.  
Lizzie. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a life time companionship. Divorces are numerous. Do not marry for the name. Your condition is to be improved by your companion the proper person, marry.  
L. E. You are going away for the summer. You want to know what is the best to do. It is better

## THE DEADLY ELAPS. ROYALTY TOUR A FOOT

A little man with gray hair and shaggy, almost white, burnside, strolled through the lobby of the National hotel of Washington a few evenings ago. He stopped and talked for a moment with the clerk, and then, opening a handbag and thrusting his arm within, pulled forth a long snake, which he held up to view.

He was James Bell, postmaster at Gainesville, Fla. He is believed to have handled as many snakes as any other man in the world. Some of his friends at home call him Judge Bell, while to others he is known as Maj. Bell. He has a right to both titles, for he has served as judge of the court of his county and he was a major in the civil war, having been a member of the First and the Thirty-seventh New York regiments. He is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y.

After the war he drifted to Florida and he has since been supplying snakes to the Smithsonian institution and other customers, public and private. Here are some of his observations about Florida snakes:

"A peculiarity about snakes is that if you bruise one the skin will slough off and the ants will eat it alive. Any snake wounded in this way is bound to die. If a healthy snake comes in contact with a dead snake the odor is sure to be retained and the ants will attack the healthy snake and eat it. I have seen many such cases.

"Where a snake thus dies in captivity with others the only way to preserve the rest is to put fresh earth in the cage and isolate the cage in water so ants can't get to it. Even then you may be defeated. Ants are persistent, and their appetite for dead snake meat is insatiable.

"Seventeen years ago or thereabouts Shindler, the artist of the Smithsonian institution, had an exciting experience with a snake I sent. He was a great painter of fishes and animals.

"I had a calico, or thunder, snake, as it is called in Florida, but the true scientific name of which is the elaps. It is brilliantly colored and seldom grows more than 18 inches in length. Its rings are yellow, black and red.

"Few persons bitten by the elaps ever lived more than six or eight hours. Its bite is similar to that of the Egyptian asp. The victim falls into a comatose condition and it becomes hard to rally him.

"The markings of this particular elaps were somewhat out of the usual and I asked, in sending it to the Smithsonian, that it be examined carefully to determine whether it were really an elaps or a new species.

"Shindler, who had been a great admirer of snakes up to that time, and had many pet harmless ones in his room, didn't believe it was an elaps. He began to handle it carelessly. Superintendent Horan maintained that it was an elaps and advised caution.

"Some ladies happened to be in Shindler's room, and to show that there was no danger, he drew his hand across the snake's face. Then he snapped its head with his fingers.

"The snake caught one of his fingers by a fang. Unlike other poisonous snakes, the elaps, instead of striking, hangs on like a bulldog. Shindler had to choke it from his finger.

"Horan told him to see a doctor, but Shindler laughed and declared the bite was harmless. A few minutes later he noticed sharp pains in his arm. He examined his finger closely and found a red streak.

"Then he went to Dr. Taylor, of the institution. Other doctors were called in. They all worked fully 36 hours over him before he was restored to consciousness.

"A peculiar feature of Shindler's poisoning by an elaps was that every year, on the anniversary of the day he was bitten, that finger would swell up and become ulcerated and the nail would come off. So would the outer cuticle of the hand.

"It continued to do this several years, each year apparently getting worse. A friend in South America then sent him a medicine which checked its recurrence.

"A man in a Florida town plowed up an elaps of small size. He carried it home in his pocket and told his wife that he had something pretty to show her. He held it coiled up in his hand, and when he opened his hand it fell into her lap. She screamed and ran for dear life.

"Her husband assured her that the snake was harmless, and to demonstrate the truth of his assertion he snapped its head with his fingers. The elaps caught him. The man still maintained there was no danger.

"After dinner he said he was sleepy and he guessed he would take a nap. When his wife went to awaken him she found him in a stupor from which she could not rally him. He died that evening. The doctors said he died of apoplexy. They would call it heart failure now, I suppose.

"In another case near Gainesville a cat caught an elaps and ran into the house. The woman grabbed up a broom to drive it out. The cat, with the snake, jumped on the bed, where the baby was sleeping. The woman struck the cat with the broom and the animal jumped down and ran out.

"A little while after she saw that something was the matter with the child. She sent for a doctor, who diagnosed the case as some complaint or other. YARRUM GAZ.

"There was a red spot on one of the child's legs, but the doctor said that the bite was not responsible for the child's condition. The family sent for me. I saw at a glance that it was a snakebite and that the bite was poisonous.

"The child died, of course. It had kicked up its legs when the cat dragged the snake over it and was bitten."—N. Y. Sun.

## SPANISH PRINCE AND PRINCESS WALKING TO ROME.

Divorced Couple Undertake Four-Hundred-Mile Pilgrimage to Ask Pope Pius to Grant Absolution—Are Devoted to Charity.

A prince and a princess have undertaken a pilgrimage of more than 400 miles on foot to Rome to appear in penitence before the pope. These persons are Prince Frederick von Schoenburg-Waldenburg, and his wife, Princess Alice, the youngest daughter of Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne of Spain. This couple, married in 1897 at Venice by the patriarch, now Pope Pius X., were divorced by the house of lords of Saxony last December. Each party to the suit charged the other with unfaithfulness, to which the princess added accusations of deprivation of her liberty and of even personal ill treatment. The proceedings at Dresden were secret. The report current at the time of the separation was that the princess had eloped with her coachman, and she threatened slander suits for damages against the persons whom she blamed for the story. It is presumed that the personal influence of the pope, who is an old friend of both, was exerted to reconcile the pair. However that may be, they have been walking hand in hand over a rough country to fulfill a self-imposed penance before asking absolution for their sins, including that of obtaining a divorce, which the Catholic church cannot sanction.

The princess wears a black gown of severely plain cut and unfashionable material. Her head is covered with a dark shawl. Her husband wears a rough, gray suit with a band of black tied around the sleeve, in token that he is a pilgrim-penitent. His feet are shod with sandals, and he wears a common gray felt hat. They stop at the nearest inns on their route. At every halt they bestow alms through the parish priest upon the poor, and devote themselves to whatever work of pious merit may offer itself.

Their road will lead them over the Austrian Alps into Italy.

The penitent pair had reached, at last account, St. Veit in Carinthia, a small mountain town, 30 miles from their starting place, the princess' country seat, where their reconciliation took place. They have announced their purpose to devote the remainder of their lives to religion and works of humility and charity. The prince, who was born in the Protestant religion, is one of the medieval highnesses of Germany. He traces his ancestry back to the year 998, and since at one time his forefathers reigned in a small principality, he was ineligible to marry a daughter of the royal, if not regnant Bourbon, Carlos.

## MOTOR CARS INVADE WEST.

Automobile Touring Craze Evident on the Stage Roads Through the Sierras and Yosemite.

The little city of Raymond, Cal., which is the railroad terminal for the famous Yosemite valley route, is fairly alive with automobiles. Hitherto lumber drays, canvas-covered camp wagons and lumbering stage coaches were the only vehicles known to the town, but an invasion of "horseless carriages" has begun, and autos are rolling in from all directions, en route for the beautiful Yosemite.

The touring car craze seems to have hit California hard, and in no portion of the state is the innovation more marked than in Raymond. The splendidly kept stage road leading through the Sierras and various summer resorts to the wonderful canyon of nature's grandest handiwork offers smooth, hard tracks and gentle grades for the auto car, and the big puffwags are invading the territory of the old stage coach in great numbers. All through the national park the autos are wending their way, filled with tourists, campers and excursionists. Many of the autos come from San Francisco, 300 miles distant, and yet others from Los Angeles, over 400 miles away, and not a few are those of eastern auto enthusiasts who are touring the west.

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## EQUIP COAL STATION.

GOVERNMENT IS ESTABLISHING LOCATION ON KISKA ISLAND.

Ideal Situation Obtained in Aleutian Chain—Place Will Be Largest of Its Kind on the Pacific—Water Easily Accessible.

The progress of the work of establishing a naval coaling station on Kiska island, in the Aleutian chain, has been reported to the navy department at Washington in a letter from Lieutenant Commander F. H. Sherman, commanding the submarine Petrel. According to the department's plans, Kiska island, which is about 800 miles west of Dutch harbor, Alaska, and about midway between Seattle and the Asiatic coast, will be the site of the largest coaling station on the Pacific.

The date of Commander Sherman's report is not given. Even at the time that it was made, good progress had been made in the preliminary work, and the outlook was promising. Kiska has characteristics similar to the coast of Scotland, so far as topography and climate are concerned. Fogs are frequent, but the climate, although damp at most seasons, is far from being unhealthy. The report says that the engineering features of the work were immediately placed in the hands of Civil Engineer F. T. Chambers.

When the Petrel's expedition reached Kiska early in June, the island was nearly covered with snow, but this disappeared rapidly, except on the high mountains. The harbor where it is proposed to establish the coaling station, has a southern exposure, and the land for some distance back from the shore line is comparatively smooth. The snow disappeared from that part of the neighborhood earlier than anywhere else, and before the 28th of June the men of the expedition had planted some small gardens. The officers believe that a considerable quantity of fresh vegetables will be raised for the use of the expedition. The question of water supply for the coaling station was under investigation at the time Commander Sherman wrote his report. It was found that pure water could be obtained in a suitable quantity not far from the harbor, and a site for a reservoir is now under detailed examination. It is proposed to obtain such a quantity of fresh water, and with such facilities for handling it, as will make it possible to supply ships with water as well as with coal at this station.

## BLACK PICTURE OF WHITES

Colored Student of Sociology Takes a Glimpse View of the Caucasian Race.

E. Tobias, a colored man, a graduate of Williams college, and a student of sociology, is being taken very seriously by Frenchmen in Paris. In the last Revue Mr. Tobias writes thus, as if with the authority of close observation:

"Physically and morally the white race in America is declining in power. Everywhere I have observed evidences of this decadence among the whites. One of its most striking signs is the premature loss of their hair and teeth. If you go into any large assemblage of whites, where the men take off their hats, the first thing that strikes your attention is the great number of young men afflicted with baldness.

"When young white men open their mouths the loss of their teeth is even more noticeable than the absence of their hair. Even young children are often entirely without teeth or hair.

"Mentally, too, the white race is retrograding proportionately. Many more whites than blacks commit suicide; there are many more insane among whites.

"The enormous intellectual decline of the whites in the United States in the last 50 years is particularly evident in their literary productions each year."

## PUTS REVOLVER IN SOCK.

Queer Attempt to Get Rid of Wife Charged Against Spouse of Chicago Woman.

"My husband told me to mend one of his socks after placing a revolver in it. He hoped the gun would go off when I picked it up, and thus he planned to murder me," says Mrs. Daniel Shields, of Chicago, who is suing for a divorce from her husband in the circuit court. Despite their 40 years of wedded life, Mrs. Shields makes a miscellaneous assortment of claims. One night, she asserts, she caught her life partner prowling about the house with a razor, hunting down imaginary rivals.

At regular intervals he would also knock her down and sweep the floor with her, she says.

The revolver in the sock failed to work, says Mrs. Shields, as she took hold of the wrong end of the thing when hauling it out from under the bed.

Gets Marie Antoinette Harp. The museum of the Conservatory of Paris has obtained the harp which once belonged to Marie Antoinette, of France, a magnificent instrument, heavily gilded, made by Nadermann in 1780. The short arm is ornamented with a marvelous wreath of roses, on the top of which is carved an eagle with spread wings. Diamonds are incased in the eagle's claws.

Lose Whiskers in Race with Death. A wild ride through the blazing forests from the Hastings Sawmill company, near Sliaman, B. C., cost every man of them lost their hair and clothes. They ran a race with death, and their escape was marvelous.

## -Hair Restorer

All who are weary of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cream, cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

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Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing first-class work.

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J. H. DABNEY, Proprietor.

## NUBBINS OF NONSENSE.

Opportunity is a knocker; it knocks once at every man's door.—Houston (Tex.) Post.

Sooner or later the patient taxpayer is called upon to foot the bills.—Chicago Record-Herald.

It is because a man doesn't know a woman that he asks her to marry him.—Chicago Daily News.

The man who invented mirrors deserves a— But the chances are that the inventor of mirrors was a woman.—Chicago Tribune.

Being rich is a relative term, after all. A boy with a dime is sometimes richer than a man with a million dollars.—Somerville Journal.

In the interest of accuracy and at the risk of being voted ungallant, we desire to state that it is not always proper to refer to the end seat hog as "him."—Washington Post.

The hero in a magazine story is made to say that he admires the freckles on the nose of the heroine. It requires little mental effort to imagine a sequel to the story, telling how he had to buy freckle lotions for her.—Chicago Tribune.

## APHORISTIC ADDENDA.

No degree of temptation justifies any degree of sin.—N. P. Willis.

Truthfulness is at the foundation of all personal excellence.—Samuel Smiles.

There is no benefit so small, that a good man will not magnify it.—Seneca.

Manners carry the world for a moment, character for all time.—A. Bronson Alcott.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without is power.—Macdonald.

Perfect valor is to do without witnesses what one would do before all the world.—Rochefoucauld.

It is better to suffer wrong than to do it, and happier to be sometimes cheated than not to trust.—Johnson.

Man never fastened one end of a chain around the neck of his brother that God did not fasten the other end round the neck of the oppressor.—Lamarine.

## SCHOOL SUBJECTS.

Chin Yung Yen has won a fellowship at Columbia university. No other Chinaman has achieved this honor.

Washington Duke and his two sons, James B. and B. N., have given a total of \$900,000 to Trinity college, Durham, N. C.

English is in the future to be an optional subject in all public schools in Saxony, on the ground that it is "the most widely-used civilized language in the world."

The average wage of a male school-teacher in the United States is about \$450 per year. The average salary of a woman teacher in the United States is about \$350 per year.

## ODD ORNAMENTS.

Gold, silver and copper are all used for jewelry in these days, and the metals are studded with pearls, garnets, turquoises, topaz and amethysts. Gold set with pale green chrysoprase is charming.

Odd ornaments are made of silver set with opals.

A big buckle of hammered silver has in its center a plaque of peacock blue enamel.

A pretty pendant is of hammered silver on a piece of pearl shell, set with turquoises and baroque pearls.



## THE WASHINGTON BEE

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the most powerful rifle made

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It is sufficiently deadly for

game hunters in North America.

Another great advance is that

the barrel is bored as a rifled

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in 10 inches. This makes the use of

black powder and less barrels as

cartridges and comes out as in a

regular black powder rifle.

This line is the first high-pressure

arm developed in this country



# LOCAL NEWS.

Through the intercession of Judge Pritchard, formerly of the District Supreme Court, and Mr. W. H. Green, an attorney of this city, the acting secretary of war has directed a suspension of the sentence in the case of Hampton Abernathy, formerly a private in the 3d North Carolina Volunteer Infantry. In the Spanish war while his regiment was encamped at Macon, Ga., Abernathy killed another private in the regiment during a fracas. He was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to confinement for fifteen years in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He has served already about five years of his term, and is to be released on probation. Clemency in this case was based on extenuating circumstances.

**GALBRAITH CHURCH.**  
The crowd at the Galbraith Church on last Sunday morning was large. Rev. S. L. Corrothers, the popular pastor preached the second of his series of sermons. To-morrow morning he will preach a special sermon which will no doubt be very interesting and instructive. His membership is returning to the city and the work in the church will actively begin tomorrow morning.

## THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

The 7th annual session of the National Afro-American Council, in St. Louis, Mo., last week, was a large and successful meeting. The opening session was held in the Central Baptist Church, Tuesday, Sept. 6th, at noon, and was called to order by W. H. Steward, of Kentucky, acting president. Addresses of Welcome were delivered by Capt. C. H. Tandy, Attorney W. M. Farmer, Rev. D. P. Roberts, and Prof. Peter H. Clark. Responses in behalf of the council were made by Col. James Lewis, of Louisiana, and Mr. J. W. Thompson, of New York. A committee consisting of Messrs. J. Madison Vance, of Louisiana; C. W. Katts, of Arkansas; J. W. Thompson, New York; F. F. Scott, of Missouri; J. Q. Adams, of Minnesota; Geo. L. Knox, of Indiana; and E. E. Underwood, of Kentucky, was appointed on Credentials. The report of Treasurer J. W. Thompson showed that \$686.13 had been disbursed, leaving a balance of \$76.08 collected during the year and \$610.05.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. H. Steward, Kentucky; vice-presidents John Q. Adams, Minnesota; Col. James Lewis, of Louisiana; Walter M. Farmer, of Missouri; J. T. Settle, of Tennessee; T. B. Morton, California; J. D. Wetmore, of Florida; A. Allensworth, Montana; F. F. Scott, of Missouri; and Mrs. R. Jerome Jeffries, of New York; secretary, Cyrus Field Adams, of Illinois; financial secretary, W. A. Gaines, Kentucky; corresponding secretary, Miss Cecil Rodney, of Missouri; assistant secretary, Miss Minnie York, Tennessee; treasurer, John W. Thompson, of New York; national organizer, James H. Guy, of Kansas; sergeant-at-arms, S. Joe Brown, Iowa; assistant sergeant-at-arms, J. E. Bush, Arkansas; chaplain, Rev. D. P. Roberts, Missouri.

Directors of bureaus—Educational, J. R. Morris, Texas; legal, J. Madison Vance, Louisiana; business, E. J. Scott, Alabama; ecclesiastical, Rev. R. T. Pollard, Alabama; emigration, Nelson Crews, Missouri; literary, Mrs. Fannie Barrier Williams, Illinois; anti-lynching, George L. Knox, Indiana; newspaper, M. M. Lewey, Florida; vital statistics, Dr. D. W. Scott, Missouri.

The reports of the several bureaus showed a decided increase in the work of the Council. The public meetings at St. Paul A. M. E. Church on Tuesday evening and at Music Hall on Wednesday evening called out immense crowds of people and were addressed by Col. James Lewis, Hon. Nelson Crews, Mr. G. L. Knox, Bishop J. S. Caldwell, Mr. Wm. Pickens, Hon. J. T. Settle, and Bishop Evans Tyree. These addresses aroused considerable enthusiasm. The address to the country was reported and unanimously adopted at the closing session Thursday.

Wm. H. Steward, Kentucky, President.  
Cyrus Field Adams, Illinois, Secretary.

J. Madison Vance, Louisiana.  
J. H. Guy, Kansas.  
J. S. Settle, Tennessee.  
Walter M. Farmer, Missouri.  
J. Q. Adams, Minnesota.  
D. P. Roberts, Missouri.  
W. A. Gaines, Kentucky.  
R. T. Pollard, Alabama.  
J. E. Bush, Arkansas.  
Geo. L. Knox, Indiana.  
J. M. Caldwell, Pennsylvania.

A long felt want has at last been given to the residents in and around the neighborhood of Nineteenth and L streets, N. W., the opening of a new drug store by one of the young and progressive men of the race. It is a well-known fact that the absence of a drug store in this vicinity has

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**"THE MASONIC RECEPTION."**  
The event among the Masons will be the Grand Charity Reception for the benefit of the widows and orphans, to be given at Convention Hall Wednesday, November 23d, 1904. On this occasion the M. W. Grand Lodge, escorted by the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, will march from the Temple to Convention Hall, where they will be joined by the grand and subordinate bodies of the Order of the Eastern Star and Courts.

The committee of 500 is made up of the members of all the grand bodies, including the ladies of the Eastern Star and Courts.

Mr. J. W. Muse and fourteen delegates, it is said, will go over the Pennsylvania Railroad to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock for the B. M. C. Chairman Muse and his loyal delegates will go to win and will be on the winning side when they arrive.

Prof. Ellis W. Brown, one of the most efficient supervising principals in the public schools, who has been to Niagara Falls, has returned to the city after a most delightful trip.

The ninth annual conference of the Woman's Mite Missionary Society of the Baltimore A. M. E. Conference met in St. Paul's A. M. E. Church Wednesday evening and closed last evening. The program for the three days' sessions was quite lengthy. The first session convened Wednesday morning at 10 A. M. Dr. D. P. Seaton, P. E., made the welcome address. He was followed by Rev. F. P. Lewis, Mr. J. W. Butcher, Miss Ella Jones, Miss Minnie Lucuoc, Miss Rosetta Lawson, Mrs. M. F. Bond, Mrs. Julia R. Coston and Mrs. Matilda Kency. Miss Mattie E. Bowen, made a report at the afternoon session. She is the organizer and lecturer.

At the evening session, which convened at 7:30 P. M., devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. L. S. Flagg and Mrs. Bertha Hurst. Miss M. J. Throckmorton, correspondent secretary made her report, as did Mrs. E. L. Norris, treasurer. During the three days' sessions, addresses were made by Mrs. Mattie Webb, Mrs. Pondexter Scott, Mrs. Marguerite Wagner, and others. Miss Ella Mossell, recording secretary, made her report. A paper on foreign mission work was read by Mrs. J. G. Martin, and discussed by the presidents of the local W. M. M. S. and members. Report of delegates to the Pittsburg convention, Mrs. M. S. C. Beckett. Yesterday afternoon a mothers' report was made by Superintendent Julia R. Costin, and in the evening the principal address was made by Miss Mattie E. Bowen, who electrified the house.

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The Wheels of Providence.  
The Coming of Shiloh.  
A Throne of Glory.  
Citizenship, Suffrage and the Negro.  
Ruth, a Noble Type of True Womanhood.

The Divine—Humanity.  
The Baptists and the Lutheran Reformation.

The Seven Seals.  
Address to the Graduating Class of 1902, Virginia Theological Seminary and College.

Eulogy on Wm. J. Simmons, D. D., LL. D.

The Religious Status of the Negro. National Perils.

The Character and Work of the Apostle Paul.

Robert G. Shaw.  
The Religious and Secular Press Compared.

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